

In the United States Patent Application of

E. A. Rodenberg III

and

Robert Richard Borden

Title of the Invention

**Programmable Electricity
Consumption Monitoring
System and Method**

Filed in the
United States Patent and Trademark Office
September 16, 2003

*Kathleen M. Harleston
Registered Patent Attorney
The Harleston Law Firm LLC
909 Tall Pine Road
Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina 29464
Telephone: (843)971-9453
harlestonlawfirm@bellsouth.net*

Nonprovisional Patent Application of

Ernest Adolph Rodenberg III

781 Bradburn Drive

5 Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina 29464

Citizen of the United States

and

10

Robert Richard Borden

POB 12332

Charleston, South Carolina 29422

15

Citizen of Canada

SPECIFICATION

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

20

Programmable Electricity Consumption Monitoring System and Method

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Technical Field:

25

The present invention refers to a system and method for monitoring energy usage, preferably a system for continuously measuring and displaying electrical power consumption and cost at a consumer's residence or business.

Background Information:

Our society recognizes its dependence upon electricity for day to day living, as well as the need to develop alternate forms of energy. Reducing power consumption, though advantageous for the public as a whole as well as the private individual, is difficult for the average consumer. The average consumer only receives feedback regarding power consumption upon receipt of a monthly bill from the power company.

A need exists for a practical, programmable, user friendly, affordable, portable system for continuous, contemporaneous monitoring of power consumption; a system that is integral with a main circuit breaker or utility meter and can easily be installed by a contractor or builder in the residence or business and easily understood by the consumer. In general, standard methods of measuring electrical power are known, as are systems for transmitting data through power line carrier transmission technology.

The present invention provides continuous, contemporaneous feedback concerning power usage and cost in the consumer's residence or place of business. The present electricity consumption monitoring system includes a Measuring Transmitting Unit, which is integral with a main circuit breaker or utility meter installed at the residence or business, and a separate Receiving Display Unit, which is plugged into any wall receptacle inside the residence or business. The Measuring Transmitting Unit encodes and transmits digitally encoded signals over existing power circuits within the home or business. The Receiving Display Unit decodes the signals and translates them to an easy-to-read display. This programmable electrical monitoring system monitors power usage and translates power usage into dollars and cents so that it is understandable to the average consumer. Feedback to the consumer is contemporaneous with each action by the consumer, e.g. turning on an overhead light in a room. The consumer can use this system to conserve electricity and reduce the power bill. This monitoring system uses power line carrier transmission technology to transmit information from the Measuring

Transmitting Unit to the Receiving Display Unit. Thus, no additional wiring is required within the consumer's premises.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5

The present invention is a programmable system for monitoring electricity consumption by a residence or business, including:

(a) a Measuring Transmitting Unit integrated in a main circuit breaker or utility meter in the residence or business; comprising: (1) a means of receiving AC analog
10 signals, converting the AC analog signals to DC analog signals, summing the DC analog signals, and outputting the information; (2) a microcontroller; (3) a power line carrier transmission interface controller; and (4) a power supply for powering the Measuring Transmitting Unit; and

(b) a programmable Receiving Display Unit, comprising: (1) a power
15 supply for powering the Receiving Display Unit; (2) a power plug; (3) a power line carrier transmission interface controller; (4) a data decoder; (5) a microcontroller; (6) memory associated with the microcontroller; (7) a visual display; and (8) a mechanism for inputting to the Receiving Display Unit; and

wherein the Measuring Transmitting Unit translates current flowing in
20 main service power circuit conductors to digitally encoded signals, and transmits the digitally encoded signals over existing power circuits in the residence or business; and

wherein the Receiving Display Unit receives the digitally encoded signals being emitted by the Measuring Transmitting Unit, decodes the digitally encoded signals, and translates them to the visual display for viewing. A method for monitoring energy
25 consumption by a residence or business is also included.

With the Measuring Transmitting Unit built into the main circuit breaker, the builder /contractor in a new installation can provide a circuit breaker panel with a main

circuit breaker that already includes a complete MTU. Alternatively, a utility contractor can install a utility meter with an integrated MTU component in a new or existing residence or business. Thus, a consumer need only plug in and program a Receiving Display Unit to complete the Electricity Consumption Monitoring System installation.

- 5 This Measuring Transmitting Unit embodiment does not require connection to a branch circuit breaker in order to provide power to the Measuring Transmitting Unit and a connection to the residence or building power circuits, for Power Line Carrier Transmission.

- 10 The Receiving Display Unit can also be linked to one or more load shedding devices using power line carrier technology connections via existing power lines. The load shedding device is then connected to at least one household or business appliance or energy consuming device in the residence or business. The load shedding device may be activated directly from the Receiving Display Unit, or via a personal computer, Personal
15 Digital Assistant, telephone, pager, cell phone, or Internet signal.

The present invention also includes a method for monitoring electricity consumption by a residence or business, including the following steps:

- (a) measuring current in main service power conductors, and converting
20 the measurements to digital signals;
(b) encoding the digital signals and transmitting them over existing power lines in the residence or business using power line carrier technology;
(c) receiving the encoded digital signals from the power lines, decoding
the encoded digital signals, and converting, preferably by performing mathematical
25 operations, the decoded digital signals to power measurements, preferably in kilowatts, kilowatt hours, or currency units;
(d) periodically receiving signals from a utility;

(e) storing the measurements and utility signal information in memory;
and
(f) displaying the information for viewing, preferably on a visual display.

5 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

A more complete understanding of the invention and its advantages will be apparent from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein examples of the invention are shown, and wherein:

10

FIG. 1 shows a perspective view of an electricity consumption monitoring system according to the present invention, which includes a Measuring Transmitting Unit and a Receiving Display Unit;

15

FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram for a Measuring Transmitting Unit according to the present invention;

2;

20

FIG. 3 is a logic diagram for the Measuring Transmitting Unit according to FIG. 2;

FIG. 4 is a schematic diagram for a Receiving Display Unit according to the present invention;

25

FIG. 5 is a logic diagram for a Receiving Display Unit according to FIG. 4;

-
FIG. 6 is an overall schematic diagram showing an alternate embodiment of an electricity consumption monitoring system according to the present invention;

FIG. 7A is a schematic diagram showing an alternate embodiment of an electricity consumption monitoring system according to the present invention;

5 FIG. 7B shows a perspective view of an alternate embodiment of a Measuring Transmitting Unit according to the present invention;

FIG. 8A shows a perspective view of an alternate embodiment of a Measuring Transmitting Unit according to the present invention;

10 FIG. 8B shows a perspective view of an alternate embodiment of a Measuring Transmitting Unit according to the present invention;

FIG. 9 is a schematic diagram showing an alternate embodiment of a Measuring Transmitting Unit according to the present invention;

15

FIG. 10 is a schematic diagram showing an alternate embodiment of a Receiving Display Unit according to the present invention;

FIG. 11 is a schematic diagram showing an alternate embodiment of a Receiving Display Unit according to the present invention;

20

FIG. 12A is a schematic diagram showing an alternate embodiment of a Receiving Display Unit according to the present invention;

25 FIG. 12B is a schematic diagram showing an alternate embodiment of a Receiving Display Unit according to the present invention;

FIG. 13 is a schematic diagram showing operation of a Receiving Display Unit according to the present invention;

FIG. 14 is a schematic diagram showing various methods of transmitting data to Receiving Display Units according to the present invention; and

FIG. 15 is a schematic diagram showing methods for receiving information from or inputting data to a Receiving Display Unit according to the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In the following description, like reference characters designate like or corresponding parts throughout the several views. Also, in the following description, it is to be understood that such terms as “front,” “back,” “within,” and the like are words of convenience and are not to be construed as limiting terms. Referring in more detail to the drawings, the invention will now be described.

Referring to FIG. 1, a programmable electricity monitoring system 10 according to the present invention comprises a Measuring Transmitting Unit (MTU) 11 and a Receiving Display Unit (RDU) 12.

The Measuring Transmitting Unit 11 is shown at the bottom of FIG. 1. On the left of FIG. 1, a utility KWH (kilowatt hour) meter 13 is shown on an exterior wall 14 of a residence or business. KWH meters are usually installed by power companies on the outside of buildings of their customers to measure power consumption by each customer. A main service power circuit 15 extends from the KWH meter 13 to a main circuit breaker panel 16 (sometimes called a fuse box) of the residence or other building.

FIG. 1 includes a view of the front of the circuit breaker panel 16. At the top of the circuit breaker panel 16 is a main breaker 17. The main breaker can also be a fused switch and is sometimes located in a separate enclosure, either inside or outside the building. For the purpose of this explanation, we will assume there is a main breaker forming part of the circuit breaker panel as shown in FIG. 1. The Measuring Transmitting Unit 11 (MTU) is shown at the right hand side of the circuit breaker panel 16 in the embodiment of FIG. 1. The Measuring Transmitting Unit 11 is connected to the main service power circuit 15 after or before the main breaker 17 via current transformers (CTs) 18 in the embodiment of FIG. 1. Preferably, each current transformer includes an integral burden resistor, or is permanently wired to a burden resistor in the Measuring Transmitting Unit, to preclude the possibility of large open circuit voltages associated with open circuit current transformers. The signals sent to the Measuring Transmitting Unit are therefore analog low voltage signals proportional to the amperage flowing through each of the main service power wires. In a single phase three wire system, which is common in most residences, there are two current transformers. In the three phase system typical in businesses, there are three current transformers. The Measuring Transmitting Unit 11 is also connected via external wires 19 to any 15 or 20 amp circuit breaker 21 and the neutral bus bar 20 to provide power to the Measuring Transmitting Unit and a connection to the residence or building power circuits. Individual circuit breakers 21 are shown below the main breaker 17 in FIG. 1. The Measuring Transmitting Unit sums the analog signals, performs an analog-to-digital conversion, and then encodes the digital signal and transmits the encoded signal over existing power wiring 22 within the home or other building using power line carrier transmission technology. Once installed, the Measuring Transmitting Unit 11 will function indefinitely until removed. The Measuring Transmitting Unit 11 is small, and is preferably enclosed by a protective cover. Its small size is beneficial in that it is easily installed.

The Measuring Transmitting Unit **11** is easy to install. In the embodiment of FIG. **1**, once the circuit breaker panel cover is removed, the current transformers **18** are clipped over the main service power wires and the external wires **19** are connected to the neutral bus bar **20** and an individual circuit breaker **21**. The service size selector switch is set to match consumer's service size.

At the top of FIG. **1**, front and side perspective views of a Receiving Display Unit **12** are provided. On the back of the Receiving Display Unit **12** (see side view in FIG. **1**) is a power plug **23**. The user simply plugs the Receiving Display Unit **12** into any standard AC wall receptacle **24** in any room in the residence or business. Once the Receiving Display Unit **12** is plugged in, it will commence receiving the digitally encoded signals being emitted over existing power circuits by the Measuring Transmitting Unit **11**. The Receiving Display Unit **12** receives and decodes the signals, processes the information through a microcontroller and then displays the information on a liquid crystal display (LCD) **25**, on the face of the Receiving Display Unit **12**. The user need not activate the display to receive the digital information; it is a continuous feed. When the user desires information, he or she simply observes the LCD display **25**. The unit will ideally display KW (kilowatt) demand and KWH (kilowatt hour) usage, cost consumption, historical data and other information, as well as graphical representations of the information. The user can advance through the information displayed by use of the mode buttons.

For any of the embodiments described herein, the user can leave the Receiving Display Unit **12** in one wall receptacle **24**, or it can be moved to a wall receptacle in another room. It is portable, and can be viewed at the user's convenience. Both the Receiving Display Unit **12** and the Measuring Transmitting Unit **11** can easily be removed and reconnected in a different residence or business, such as a relative's home or when the homeowner moves. The Receiving Display Unit has non-volatile memory so

that all measured and programmed data survives when the Receiving Display Unit 12 is unplugged and moved, or during electricity outages. Data will not have been gathered for the period the unit is off-line. For this reason it is most desirable to minimize movement of the RDU and leave it plugged into one receptacle.

5

For any of the embodiments described herein, the Receiving Display Unit preferably comprises a built in alarm that is user-configured for any demand, or any not-to-exceed value of KWH or "dollars per hour" the user desires. An alarm gets the attention of anyone in the vicinity when a preset level has been reached. The user can
10 program the alarm level, and can change the setting as often as one chooses. The user may wish to locate the Receiving Display Unit in a room that is often frequented, such as the kitchen, den, or bedroom, so that the display can easily be viewed and the alarm easily noticed.

15

An obvious benefit of the present system is the conservation of electricity and lower electricity bills. The system reduces electricity from some vague concept to an observable quantity.

FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram showing major components of the Measuring
20 Transmitting Unit (MTU) 11, and FIG. 3 is a logic diagram of the Measuring Transmitting Unit 11 depicting the operation of the Measuring Transmitting Unit 11. Referring to FIG. 2, the main service power circuit 15 typically found in a residence or business runs from the utility company's meter 13 to a main breaker 17 in the consumer's circuit breaker panel 16 or firstly to a separate main breaker (or fused switch) and then to
25 the circuit breaker panel. Two current transformers 18 (three for 3 phase services) clip over the power wires. The current transformers are pre-wired to the Measuring Transmitting Unit. The Measuring Transmitting Unit is also wired to a circuit breaker 21 and the panel neutral bus bar 20 forming a 120V power circuit for the Measuring

Transmitting Unit power supply **30**. The Measuring Transmitting Unit comprises of a number of amplifiers **27**, a microcontroller **28**, a power supply **30**, a power line carrier transmission interface controller **31**, and various standard electronic components such as resistors and capacitors, which are not shown in the figures for clarity.

5

A real time proportional AC analog current signal is induced in each of the current transformers. The current (I_{CT}) induced is equal to the current flowing in the power conductor (I_L) times the turns ratio of the current transformer (N). The current is allowed to flow through the burden resistors **26**. This converts the signal from current to
10 voltage and protects from hazards associated with open circuit current transformers. The voltage produced (V_{CT}) is equal to the current I_{CT} times the resistance R . The voltage produced therefore is proportional to the line current.

$$V_{CT} = I_L \times R \times N$$

The values of R and N are chosen such that the signal produced is in millivolts or small
15 volts, and is safe and easily worked with. The voltage produced from each current transformer then forms the input to the amplifiers **27** in the Measuring Transmitting Unit.

Millivolt (mV) input from the current transformers **18** proportional to the line current amps are input via external connections to the Measuring Transmitting Unit. In
20 FIGS. **2** and **3**, external connections are indicated by solid lines and internal connections by dashed lines. The amplifiers provide differential input, convert the AC analog signal to a DC analog signal, sum the signals received from each of the power lines (two for single phase, three for 3-phase), provide proper voltage gain for analog-to-digital (A/D) scaling, and output a DC voltage proportional to the total main power line current to the MTU
25 microcontroller **28**. Alternatively each of the analog signals could be changed to digital and the digital signals could be summed after A/D conversion.

The MTU microcontroller **28** converts the analog DC signal received to a digital signal via an on chip analog to digital (A/D) converter. A preferred embodiment to improve the accuracy of the present system is a service size selector switch **29** connected to the MTU microcontroller **28**. This may be set by the consumer to match as closely as possible the size in amps of the main breaker. The service size then reflects the maximum current that can flow in each leg of the power wires prior to tripping the main breaker or blowing the main fuses. The digital signal is scaled according to the service size selected, so that a signal received which is equal to the service size set would equal the maximum number that can be transmitted using an 8, 10, 12, or 16 bit format. A 10 or 12 bit format is preferred because it balances the cost of transmission and accuracy considerations. For example, a 10 bit format can have any integer number from 0 to 1023. If the selector switch is set to 100 Amps (A) on a single phase system and the current measured in Phase A is 30A and in Phase B is 50A, for a sum of 80A, then the scaled digital signal to be transmitted would be $= 80A / (2 \times 100A) \times 1023 = 409$.

15

The microcontroller then encodes the scaled signal and transmits it to the power line carrier transmission interface controller **31**, approximately once per second. The power line carrier transmission interface controller **31** then transmits the digital signal over the existing power circuits within the building using the same wires **19** that power the MTU power supply. The microcontroller also receives a 60 HZ reference signal from these same lines and performs timing functions required by the power line carrier transmission interface controller **31**. Power line carrier transmission systems use varying protocols; therefore the specific requirements for timing and encoding of signals vary depending on the type of controller and protocol being used.

25

FIG. 3 is a logic diagram showing how the AC current flowing in the power lines is changed to a digital, scaled, coded signal, and then transmitted over the existing power circuits within the building using power line carrier transmission technology.

FIG. 4 is a schematic diagram showing major components of the Receiving Display Unit (RDU) 12. Referring to FIG. 4, the Receiving Display Unit is plugged into a standard wall receptacle via a power plug 23. A coded digital signal is received from the Measuring Transmitting Unit 11 through the building's power wiring using power line carrier transmission technology. The power plug also provides a source of power for the RDU power supply 32, a 60HZ reference signal necessary to time power line transmissions, and a way to send coded signals back through the power lines for load shedding.

For any of the embodiments described herein, a Receiving Display Unit power line carrier transmission interface controller 33 receives the coded signal from the Measuring Transmitting Unit and a data decoder/encoder 34 decodes the signal. An updated signal is preferably received approximately once per second and this signal is continuously sent to a RDU microcontroller 35. The Receiving Display Unit microcontroller preferably includes internal or external RAM and EEPROM memory 38, for manipulating and storing data PROM or EPROM 38 memory for storing the controlling program. EEPROM stands for Electrical Erasable Programmable Read Only Program, EPROM stands for Erasable Programmable Read Only Program, and PROM stands for Programmable Read Only Program. The microcontroller also includes an internal or external electronic (digital) clock with battery backup. The microcontroller is connected to a Liquid Crystal Display 25, which is preferably lighted, and a set of input and mode buttons 36 located on the face of the Receiving Display Unit. These buttons allow the user to input setup data and control the mode of the LCD display.

FIG. 5 is a logic diagram of the Receiving Display Unit. The operation of the RDU microcontroller 35 is preferably controlled by a program stored in EPROM or PROM memory. Current and historical data and setup parameters are preferably saved in

EEPROM. Alternatively, this information can be saved in RAM with battery backup. RAM is used for temporary storage of data. The decoded signal received by the RDU microcontroller 35 is in digital format and is proportional to the sum of the line currents in the main service power lines and the service size selected at the Measuring Transmitting Unit. As part of the setup routine, the user must set the current time and date, select the service size to match the service size selected at the Measuring Transmitting Unit, set the utility meter billing date cycle and input the cost per Kilowatt Hour charged by the utility company. The Receiving Display Unit will preferably accept utility rates that vary with time of day, month of year or with total usage for the month. The user also has the option to adjust the phase to neutral voltage from the preferred default value to more closely match the actual measured voltage at the main circuit breaker. From this information, the microcontroller calculates the current electrical power demand P in kilowatts. Referring to the example cited previously above for the Measuring Transmitting Unit, using a 10 bit transmission format, the service size selector switch set at 100A at both the Measuring Transmitting Unit and Receiving Display Unit, and a signal being received of 409, the microcontroller makes the reverse calculation for the sum of the line currents:

$$I_L = (409/1023) \times (2 \times 100) = 80 \text{ A}$$

Assuming the user has set the line to neutral voltage at 120V, the current kilowatt power demand is then calculated as:

$$P = I_L \times V = (80 \text{ A} \times 120 \text{ V})/1000 = 9.600 \text{ KW}$$

Equivalent routines may be used to overcome computational limitations of the RDU processor. This amount can then be displayed on the LCD screen and will be updated approximately every second. The microcontroller then calculates the current cost of

electrical usage per hour by multiplying the KW power demand x the then current utility rate per KWH to derive a current demand cost in Dollars per hour. Models for different countries would use different monetary units. This amount can then be displayed on the LCD screen.

5

The current signal is most preferably updated every one or two seconds, called the time period T_p . Preferably, the Receiving Display Unit then calculates the total energy consumed KWH over the time period by multiplying the current electrical power demand x time period, adjusting for hours to seconds the calculation is:

10

$$KWH = (P \times T_p) / (60 \times 60).$$

This value is saved in a register in the EEPROM memory (KWH_TODAY). Each time period, KWH is added to the value stored in "KWH_TODAY." The amount stored
15 therefore reflects the total KWH usage accumulated for the day. KWH can then be displayed on the LCD screen. At the end of the day the amount in the register is saved. The daily totals are stored each day for historical purposes. "KWH_TODAY" is then reset to zero and the process begins again for the new day. "KWH_TODAY" can then be displayed on the LCD screen. Similarly, the microcontroller, using the utility billing rate
20 applicable to the time period, stores in memory the current dollar cost so far for the day (DOLLARS_TODAY). This amount can then be displayed on the LCD screen. At the end of the day this amount is saved and registered to zero. At the end of the billing cycle month, the total KWH usage and dollar cost for the month is calculated and recorded. As the Receiving Display Unit uses the same time period as the utility company does for
25 billing purposes, these amounts should closely match the user's electricity bill. The monthly total amounts are saved in EEPROM each month for historical purposes and the month-to-date registers are reset to zero. EEPROM memory is preferably used to ensure that no data is lost in case of power failure or unplugging the Receiving Display Unit.

For any of the embodiments described herein, the microcontroller can manipulate all of the stored data and display the information in various alphanumeric or graphical formats on the LCD screen. The user changes the display screen through the use of the mode buttons.

As part of the setup routine the user can input alarm settings for any of the embodiments described herein. Alarms can be set for maximum KW demand, maximum dollars per hour power demand, or for maximum dollar cost for the month to date. Alarms will display on the LCD screen. A preferred embodiment will provide an audible alarm.

Another preferred embodiment herein provides load shedding for turning off certain electrical loads when alarm conditions are exceeded. Devices are available that will respond to coded signals and can be used to shut-off appliances and other electrical devices. The user sets the Receiving Display Unit to send out a signal matching the protocol address of the device(s) when an alarm condition is exceeded. These devices will shut off the loads attached to the devices upon receipt of the signal. These devices usually employ error checking to ensure that stray signals do not accidentally cause operation of the device. The RDU microcontroller **35** sends the signal using the same encoder/decoder **34** and power line carrier transmission controller **33** used for receiving the signal from the Measuring Transmitting Unit. Similarly, data from the Receiving Display Unit can be transmitted to a personal computer using existing devices that are on the market.

The present electrical monitoring system is simple to use and install, and can be programmed by the user. The preferred embodiment can be programmed to sound an alarm or to shut off appliances within the building when a pre-set level of electricity

usage is reached. The system receiver can easily be moved from room to room within the residence or business. The entire monitoring system can easily be removed and reinstalled in another residence. The system measures electricity as it is being consumed. For example, if a light is turned on, the electricity thus consumed is contemporaneously
5 displayed (almost immediately) on the receiver display. The user-consumer has a visual measure of how much electricity is consumed by each appliance, etc. in the house. The consumer can adjust usage of the various appliances, depending upon how one wishes to budget. The consumer can reduce usage, or one can postpone usage to periods in the day or night when the power company rates are lower. Many power companies charge on a
10 sliding scale, with a higher rate during peak usage times and a lower rate late at night. The present electricity monitoring system enables the consumer to have greater control over power consumption.

Just after the programmable electricity monitoring system **10** is installed, billing
15 and demand electrical rates charged by the utility company and billing cycle date would be entered manually by the consumer. Preferably, the consumer could enter this historical data from previous months electric bills. This allows the apparatus to begin displaying electrical cost of consumption data in addition to KW (kilowatt) demand and KWH (kilowatt hour) usage. It is only necessary for the consumer to enter this data at
20 initial set-up, or when rates are changed by the utility (power) company. An advantage of the present system is that output closely matches monthly billings by the utility company. This apparatus is able to accept various utility billing rates, including time of day changes, month of year changes, and monthly consumption changes. It displays information in a format that is suitable for home or business use. The electrical utility
25 industry is changing rapidly with the onset of deregulation. This will certainly lead to new and more innovative rate schedules. The present device as described is capable of accepting billing rate schedules commonly used today. Future models can incorporate changes that may be required by changing the program stored in PROM or EPROM

memory. A preferred embodiment would be to offer updated program versions by allowing the consumer to purchase an updated program chip to update an older model.

5 Preferred embodiments of the present monitoring system allow automatic load shedding of appliance and other loads. To use this function, the consumer uses the Receiving Display Unit **12** to pre-set a maximum level of electricity demand or daily or monthly consumption. When a pre-set level is reached, the monitoring system will automatically shut off certain appliances in the residence, such as the hot water heater or air conditioner.

10

The display **25** on the Receiving Display Unit **12** is preferably visual, but the programmable electricity monitoring system **10** could be set up to emit a voice recording. The voice could be heard in addition to or instead of (e.g. for a hearing impaired user) the visual display, and the voice message could sound at the push of a button on the receiving unit **12** or when a specific pre-set usage level is reached.

15

A user preferably purchases an electricity consumption monitoring system kit from a store for installation in his or her residence or business. In an embodiment according to FIG. 1, this consumer-friendly kit comprises (and preferably consists essentially of) the Measuring Transmitting Unit **11** and separate Receiving Display Unit **12** described herein. An energy saving tip booklet and installation instructions would ideally be included in the kit. The kit is preferably comprised of two separate units: a Measuring Transmitting Unit, and a programmable Receiving Display Unit, as described herein. For the embodiment of FIG. 1, the Measuring Transmitting Unit **11** preferably further comprises:

25

- a service size selector switch **29** for inputting to the MTU microcontroller **28**.
- at least two, preferably seven, amplifiers **27**;

-two or three burden resistors **26** for converting a current signal from the current transformers to voltage.

For any of the embodiments described herein, the Receiving Display Unit
5 preferably further comprises:
-an audible alarm **37**;
-a digital clock with a battery back-up.
-RAM or EEPROM memory for manipulating and storing data, and
PROM or EPROM memory for storing a software program; and/or
10 -a means for transmitting coded signals back through the power lines in
the residence or business for load shedding.

For the embodiment of FIG. 1, the Measuring Transmitting Unit, except for the power wires **19** and the current transformers **18**, is preferably enclosed by a protective
15 cover. The Receiving Display Unit is enclosed by a protective cover. The present system is preferred for use in residences or small businesses with services sizes less than or equal to 400 Amps.

Referring to the embodiment of FIG. 1, the Measuring Transmitting Unit **11** is
20 designed to mount in or near the consumer's main circuit breaker panel **16** (main switch box or main panel box) and includes the following.

1. Specially designed split core current transformers **18** with squeeze clips to allow safe, easy installation over the consumer's main service power lines
25 **15** without disconnecting power, to measure amperage of main supply lines and integral burden resistor **26** to convert amperage signals to millivolt signals.

2. A protected power supply to provide power for the measuring transmitting unit **11** from an individual breaker **21** in the consumer's circuit breaker panel **16**.
- 5 3. Amplifiers **27** to provide differential input, convert AC signal to DC, provide proper voltage gain for A/D conversion, and sum the signals from each current transformer.
- 10 4. A microcontroller to perform analog-to-digital conversion, scale the signal to service size, encode the signal for transmission, synchronize signals with power line frequency and provide timing for signal bursts to the transmitter.
- 15 5. An opto-coupled Power Line Carrier Technology (PLCT) transmitter to transmit signal over the consumer's existing power lines.

Power in KW is equal to the voltage times the current times the power factor for single phase systems. Power in KW is equal to the line voltage times the current times the power factor times the $\sqrt{3}$ (square root) of 3 for three-phase systems. In both cases, for grounded neutral systems, power in KW is equal to the sum of (the phase current times the phase to neutral voltages), times the power factor.

For any of the embodiments described herein, the preferred Measuring Transmitting Unit does not measure the voltage of consumer supply lines but instead assumes a standard constant utility phase-to-neutral supply voltage and sets this as the preferred default value. For a North American model, the default value would be set to match the average utility supply voltage in United States metropolitan areas. The user/consumer will have the option to adjust this value at the Receiving Display Unit **12**. Power factor is assumed to be unity. These assumptions make the device unsuitable for

utility billing, or for precise measurement usually required by large power users. Rather, this device is designed to continuously simulate, with an reasonable degree of accuracy, the energy usage measured by and the billing rendered by the utility. The device is designed for residential and small business use and emphasizes ease of use and installation and reasonable cost. Alternatively, the supply voltage could be measured by the Measuring Transmitting Unit and the Measuring Transmitting Unit could calculate power and transmit a signal proportional to power rather than current, or both voltage and current data could be measured and transmitted and the power calculation made by the Receiving Display Unit. The preferred device, for the North American market, does not measure voltage as voltage regulation in most parts of the United States and Canada is very good and exceeds the accuracy achievable through voltage measurement, without the use of exceedingly expensive components. There will preferably be two different models for the Measuring Transmitting Unit. A single phase Measuring Transmitting Unit is preferred for residential and small business use, and a three phase unit is preferred for commercial use. A selector switch on the Measuring Transmitting Unit 11 will allow the consumer to set the Measuring Transmitting Unit 11 to standard electrical service sizes. For example: 60A, 100A, 150A and 200A for a single phase unit and 100A, 200A, 300A & 400A for a three phase unit.

For any of the embodiments described herein, the preferred Receiving Display Unit herein is designed to plug into any standard 120 volt receptacle within the consumer's premises and most preferably includes the following.

1. An opto-coupled PLCT receiver/transmitter to receive signals from the Measuring Transmitting Unit.
2. A protected power supply to receive power from consumer's supply and convert for use by the Receiving Display Unit.

3. A first microcontroller to synchronize signals with the power line frequency and provide timing and error checking for receiving signals from the Measuring Transmitting Unit and provide analog to digital conversion.
- 5
4. A digital clock with battery backup to maintain accurate time in case of power failure.
- 10
5. A PROM or EPROM chip to store the software program, a RAM chip for data manipulation, and an EEPROM chip to store current and historical data and setup parameters.
6. Input buttons to allow the consumer to input setup data and alter display modes of the LCD.
- 15
7. A second microcontroller to receive confirmed data from the first microcontroller, receive data from consumer operable input mode buttons, run the software program, retrieve and save information from memory, transmit display information to LCD display, transmit data to the first
- 20
- microcontroller and then to the PLTC receiver/transmitter unit for load shedding by remote PLTC devices or further manipulation by a personal computer. Any or all of the above functions may be combined in currently available electronic components.

25 In regard to the LCD display on the Receiving Display Unit for any of the embodiments described herein, the following information can be preferably selected for display through a number of preferred display modes:

- a. Current time and date
- 30 b. Current electrical usage in kilowatts (KW)

- c. Current cost for electrical usage in dollars per hour (or other currency for non-U.S. models)
- d. Total electrical usage so far today in kilowatt hours (KWH)
- e. Total cost for electricity so far today in dollars
- 5 f. Total electrical usage so far this month in kilowatt hours
- g. Total cost for electricity this month so far in dollars
- h. Energy used each hour for the past 48 hours in KWH and dollars
- i. Energy used each day for the past 60 days in kilowatt hours and dollars
- j. Total energy used each month for the past two years in kilowatt hours and
- 10 dollars
- k. Graphical displays of the above information

Current and historical electrical usage and cost data can be displayed for the consumer to use in conserving energy and cutting electricity costs.

- 15 The program is easily modified during manufacture to incorporate updated enhancements simply by modifying the program installed in PROM or EPROM. Specific information displayed and format will be tailored to consumer demand.

New Embodiments

- 20 Turning to FIG. 6, an alternate embodiment of a Measuring Transmitting Unit **41** herein is an integral part of the utility meter or main circuit breaker, rather than being a separate unit connected to the circuit breaker panel. The Measuring Transmitting Unit **41** at the consumer's circuit breaker panel transmits data using power line carrier technology
- 25 to the Receiving Display Unit **50**, which is plugged into a wall outlet at a convenient location within the consumer's residence or place of business (e.g., the kitchen, hall, or bedroom). As described herein, the Receiving Display Unit **50** displays energy usage on

an RDU screen, preferably in both kilowatt-hours and dollar units. The Receiving Display Unit **50** measures and displays energy usage without the aid of the electric utility.

5 A contractor or builder preferably purchases a main circuit breaker with built-in Measuring Transmitting Unit **41** from a store for installation in the residence or business (see FIG. **6**). The consumer separately purchases a Receiving Display Unit **50**, as described herein. An energy saving tip booklet and installation instructions is ideally included with the Receiving Display Unit.

10 As shown in the electricity consumption device embodiment **40** illustrated in FIG. **6**, a Measuring Transmitting Unit **41** is connected to current sensing modules **42** in the main circuit breaker **43** within the consumer's circuit breaker panel box **44**. Main service power lines **45** extend between the main circuit breaker **43** and a utility meter **46** and back to the utility supply **47**. Preferably, each current sensing module **42** includes a
15 permanently wired burden resistor in the Measuring Transmitting Unit to preclude the possibility of large open circuit voltages associated with open circuit current transformers. The Measuring Transmitting Unit sums the analog signals, performs an analog-to-digital conversion, and then encodes the digital signal and transmits the encoded signal over existing power wiring within the home or other building using power
20 line carrier transmission technology. Once installed, the Measuring Transmitting Unit will function indefinitely until removed.

With the Measuring Transmitting Unit built into the main circuit breaker, the builder or contractor in a new installation can provide a circuit breaker panel with a main
25 circuit breaker **43** that includes a complete MTU **41**. Also, a utility contractor can install a utility meter with an integrated MTU component in a new or existing residence or business. Thus, the consumer can simply plug it in and program a Receiving Display Unit **50** to complete the Electricity Consumption Monitoring System installation. This

alternate Measuring Transmitting Unit embodiment also does not require connection to a branch circuit breaker **49** in order to provide power to the Measuring Transmitting Unit and a connection to the residence or building power circuits, for Power Line Carrier Transmission.

5

The programmable electricity monitoring system **40** is ideal for use in a residence or small business because of its ease of installation, programming and use. The continuous display is easy for a layman to view and comprehend. Any member of the family who is old enough to read is capable of understanding the "\$/hr" portion of the display. In short, this electricity usage monitoring system is user-friendly.

10

In this preferred embodiment **40**, a Receiving Display Unit **50** is plugged into an AC receptacle **51** via a power plug **52** on the Receiving Display Unit. Energy usage is displayed on a display screen **53** of the Receiving Display Unit **50**, preferably in both kilowatt-hours and dollar units. Once the Receiving Display Unit **50** is plugged in, it will commence receiving digitally encoded signals being emitted by the voltage sensing and transmitting Measuring Transmitting Unit **41**. The Receiving Display Unit **50** receives and decodes the encoded signals, processes the information through an internal microcontroller, and then displays the information on the display screen **53** on the face of the Receiving Display Unit **50**. The user need not activate the display to receive the digital information; it is a continuous feed. When the user desires information, he or she simply observes the display screen. The Receiving Display Unit most preferably displays KW demand and KWH usage, cost consumption, historical data and other information, as well as graphical representations of the information (as described hereinabove). The mechanism for inputting to the Receiving Display Unit **50** is at least one input or mode button **54** on a face of the Receiving Display Unit (as described hereinabove). The user can advance through the information displayed by use of mode buttons **54**, shown below the display screen **53** in FIG. 6.

15

20

25

A schematic diagram of the main circuit breaker **43** for this alternate electrical consumption system **40** is shown in FIG. **7A**. The Measuring Transmitting Unit **41** is mounted as an integral part of the main circuit breaker. Included herein is a method for
5 incorporating the current transformers, voltage sensing devices, and measuring and transmitting circuitry as an integral part, or add-on, to a main circuit breaker, as shown in FIG. **7A**. This enhancement allows a circuit breaker manufacturer or an installing contractor to make the consumer's electrical panel into a Measuring Transmitting Unit. The consumer then completes the installation by simply purchasing a Receiving Display
10 Unit and plugging it in. The Measuring Transmitting Unit will transmit to the Receiving Display Unit as described herein. Again, energy usage is displayed on the RDU screen in both kilowatt-hours and dollars.

FIG. **7B** shows the main circuit breaker **43** in detail. It includes an on-off switch
15 **55**, a voltage sensing and transmitting Measuring Transmitting Unit **41** with a wire connection **56** to the neutral bus **48**, and current sensing modules **42**.

Referring to the embodiment shown in FIG. **8A**, a set of current sensing modules **42** and the Measuring Transmitting Unit **41** are manufactured as an integral part of the
20 main circuit breaker unit **43**. This option allows a circuit breaker manufacturer, or an installing contractor, to convert the consumer's circuit breaker panel **44** to a Measuring Transmitting Unit. The consumer then need only purchase a Receiving Display Unit **50** and plug it into a wall receptacle. Incoming main power cables **57** and outgoing main cables **58** are held in place by means of incoming lugs **59** or outgoing lugs **60** on the main
25 circuit breaker (see FIG. **8A**).

Referring to the alternate embodiment shown in FIG. **8B**, a set of current sensing modules **42** and voltage probes **61**, and a Measuring Transmitting Unit **41** are

manufactured as an add-on to a main circuit breaker **43**. This “add-on MTU” **41A** can be installed on a main circuit breaker **43** in the field.

In an alternate embodiment shown in FIG. **9**, a Measuring Transmitting Unit **62** is incorporated into a base **63** of a utility meter **46** of the residence or business, and connected to the utility meter **46** by power line carrier technology connections **64**. Data is transmitted from the utility meter **46** to the MTU **62**. Male and female in-line connectors **64** are linked to a terminal strip **67** on the utility meter **46**. This embodiment allows a meter manufacturer or a utility to convert an electrical utility meter into an Measuring Transmitting Unit **62**. The consumer then completes the installation by simply purchasing a Receiving Display Unit **50** and plugging it in. The Measuring Transmitting Unit **62** will transmit to the Receiving Display Unit **50** as described herein. Again, energy usage is displayed on the Receiving Display Unit, preferably in both kilowatt-hours and dollars.

15

Lastly, in addition to available alternatives for the Measuring Transmitting Unit, various Receiving Display Unit alternatives are also available herein. The Receiving Display Unit **50** can be enhanced through the addition of a Gateway **66** that will allow interfacing with a “third party”, such as a personal computer or Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) **68**, as shown in FIG. **10**. In one embodiment, the Gateway is an integral part of the Receiving Display Unit **50**. In an alternate embodiment, the Gateway is a separate component connected to the Receiving Display Unit by any suitable means of connection, such as serial, USB, or firewire connection **65**, or the like.

20

As shown in FIG. **10**, the Measuring Transmitting Unit at the circuit breaker panel **44** measures power consumption of the residence or business. The MTU **41** transmits the data to the Receiving Display Unit **50** using power line carrier technology via existing power lines **64** (as described hereinabove).

25

The Receiving Display Unit **50** is linked to a personal computer **67** or a Personal Digital Assistant **68** via a Gateway **66**, from which the world wide web Internet can be accessed. The data connection between the personal computer **67** or the Personal Digital Assistant **68** can be a direct serial, USB, firewire, cable, or other suitable connection. If the personal computer **67** or Personal Digital Assistant **68** is not in close proximity to the Receiving Display Unit **50**, it is possible to install the Gateway **66** near the personal computer **67** or Personal Digital Assistant **68** and use existing power lines to make a PTLC connection to the Receiving Display Unit **50**. The personal computer **67** or Personal Digital Assistant **68** can access the Internet, thus creating a link between the Receiving Display Unit and the Internet.

Either the Gateway **66** or the personal computer **67** or the Personal Digital Assistant **68** can be linked to a land line telephone **79** (via modem or Internet), pager **80** (via modem or Internet), and/or a cell phone **82**, thus creating a link between the Receiving Display Unit **50** and a land line telephone **79**, pager **80**, or cell phone **82**.

The Receiving Display Unit **50** can also be linked to at least one load shedding device **75** using power line carrier technology connections **64** via existing power lines. The load shedding device(s) **75** is then connected to any household or business appliances **76** or energy consuming device in the residence or business. The load shedding device(s) **75** may be activated directly from the Receiving Display Unit **50**, or via a personal computer, Personal Digital Assistant, telephone, pager, cell phone, or Internet signal.

The embodiment shown in FIG. **11** includes a Gateway **66** that allows communication between the Receiving Display Unit **50** and the consumer's personal computer **67** or Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) **68** by a serial, USB, or firewire connection **65**, or the like. The Receiving Display Unit communicates with the personal

computer **67** and/or the Personal Digital Assistant **68** via the serial, USB, or firewire connection **65** or the like through the RDU interface at the rear of the Receiving Display Unit, as shown in FIG. **11**. The Receiving Display Unit **50** receives information from the Measuring Transmitting Unit **41**, via PLTC connection **64**, as described herein, and
5 energy usage is displayed on the RDU screen **53**.

The alternate embodiment shown in FIG. **12A** includes a PLTC-to-computer interface connector **69** that allows communication between the Receiving Display Unit **50** and the consumer's personal computer **67** or Personal Digital Assistant **68**, via Power
10 Line Carrier Technology. Using existing power lines, the PLTC-to-computer interface converter is a special device that plugs in at the consumer's personal computer location and transfers the data via serial, USB, or firewire connection **65** or the like to the consumer's personal computer **67** or Personal Digital Assistant **68**, as shown in FIG. **12A**. The Measuring Transmitting Unit at the circuit breaker panel **44** transmits data as
15 described herein to the Receiving Display Unit **50**, which is plugged into a wall receptacle **51** by a plug **52** on the Receiving Display Unit. The PLTC-to-computer Interface converter **69** is plugged into a second wall receptacle **51B** near the personal computer **67** or Personal Digital Assistant **68**. Thus, the PLTC-to-computer Interface converter **69** is linked to the personal computer **67** or Personal Digital Assistant **68** by a
20 serial, USB, or firewire connection **65**, or the like, and to the Receiving Display Unit **50** via power line technology connections **64**, thus creating a link between the personal computer/ Personal Digital Assistant and the Receiving Display Unit **50** without having to run a cable between the two.

25 The PLTC-to-computer Interface Converter **69** is shown in FIG. **12B**. It has a serial, USB, or firewire connector **70** or the like at one end, which is connected to a microprocessor or smart chip **71** within the PLTC-to-computer converter **69**. The microprocessor or smart chip **71** is connected to a PLTC chip **72** within the PLTC-to-

computer converter 69. The PLTC chip is connected via opto-couplers 73 to a power plug 74 on the opposite face of the PLTC-to-computer Interface Converter 69. The opto-couplers may be an integral part of the PLTC chip.

5 The embodiment shown in FIG. 13 includes a Gateway 66 that permits communication between the Receiving Display Unit 50 and the consumer's personal computer 67 or Personal Digital Assistant 68. It allows personal computer scheduling of load shedding and personal computer storage and graphing of historical data received from the Receiving Display Unit. Pricing information is received from the utility through
10 the utility meter 46 or via the Internet or is programmed into the Receiving Display Unit. This information is used in conjunction with the personal computer 67 or Personal Digital Assistant 68 to schedule load shedding via a load shedding device(s) 75. The load shedding device(s) 75 is/are connected to the circuit breaker panel 44 by a power line carrier technology connection 64. The load shedding device(s) 75 is connected to and
15 controls at least one of the electrical appliances 76 in the residence or business. There can be numerous load shedding devices 75 controlling a variety of appliances 76. Thus, a consumer can use his or her personal computer (or PDA) to set up and operate a load shedding schedule for household appliances, such as a water heater, electric furnace, or air conditioner, in order to conserve electricity or schedule use during off peak periods.
20 The consumer can program the load shedding schedule to take advantage of lower utility rates during off-peak periods.

As illustrated in FIG. 13, historical energy-related data from the Receiving Display Unit 50 can be stored and displayed on the personal computer 67 or Personal
25 Digital Assistant 68. For example, the home's history of electricity usage can be displayed through a table, graph, etc. on the personal computer. The consumer can use this information to set parameters for managing electricity usage in the home.

The embodiments depicted in FIG. 14 allow communication between the Receiving Display Unit 50 and the utility in order to receive rate information, pricing signals, and/or load shedding signals from the utility in a wide range of formats. Suitable means of transmission include the following:

5 (i) by power line carrier signal from the utility. Here, signals from the utility are transmitted via transmission lines 77 through a transformer 78, the utility meter 46, and the circuit breaker panel 44. The data then travels via power line carrier technology connection 64 to the Receiving Display Unit 50, which is plugged into an AC wall receptacle 51.

10 (ii) by telephone signal from the utility. In this embodiment, signals are transmitted from the utility through telephone lines 79 to the Gateway 66 located at or in the Receiving Display Unit 50.

 (iii) by pager signal 80 from the utility. In this embodiment, the Receiving Display Unit 50 receives via the Gateway 66 signals 80 from the utility.

15 (iv) by transmission over the Internet 81 from the utility. In this embodiment, information travels from the utility to the user's personal computer 67 via the worldwide web (WWW) Internet 81, and from there via serial, USB, firewire connection 65, or the like, to the Receiving Display Unit 50.

 (v) by wireless telephone signal 82 from the utility to the Receiving
20 Display Unit 50, via the Gateway 66 located at or as an integral part of the Receiving Display Unit 50.

By these various methods, a utility can provide up-to-the-minute information to its customers. Individual consumers can respond within minutes to the information by
25 inputting to their Receiving Display Units. For example, a utility informs its customers that it is going to raise rates between 5 and 7 each weeknight. The consumer can respond by load shedding, so that certain appliances, such as a water heater, decrease electricity usage between 5 and 7 PM. Or the consumer may program the personal computer 67,

Personal Digital Assistant **68**, or Receiving Display Unit **50** **50** to automatically respond to pricing signals from the utility. For example, they may load shed the water heater whenever the rate exceeds \$0.20 (twenty cents) per Kwh.

5 The embodiments depicted in FIG. **15** allow remote communication between the Receiving Display Unit and the user/consumer at a remote location. This allows the consumer to invoke, cancel, or alter load shedding in a wide range of formats, including the following:

(i) by telephone signal from the consumer over land telephone lines
10 **79** to the Receiving Display Unit **50** via the Gateway **66** which is near or an integral part of the Receiving Display Unit **50**;

(ii) by pager signal **80** from the consumer's pager **83** to the Receiving Display Unit **50** via the Gateway **66** which is near or an integral part of the Receiving Display Unit **50**;

15 (iii) by transmission over the Internet **81** from the consumer's personal computer **67B** at a remote location to a personal computer **67** connected to the Receiving Display Unit **50** via serial, USB, or firewire connections **65** or the like;

(iv) by wireless telephone signal **82** from the consumer's cellular phone **84** to the Receiving Display Unit **50** via the Gateway **66** which is near or an integral part
20 of the Receiving Display Unit **50**.

 This communication is beneficial in that it allows the consumer customized control over his or her household and/or business electricity usage and conservation from the consumer's job site, vacation location, or anywhere the consumer can access a cell
25 phone, telephone, pager, personal computer, etc. This helps the public by decreasing electricity usage at times of high demand, and enables individual consumers to save on their electricity bill. For example, a utility or a Receiving Display Unit can signal a specific cell phone to notify its owner/ consumer of a high electricity demand period.

The consumer may then direct his or her Receiving Display Unit through his or her cell phone to lower the air conditioner, for example, at home during that period. Or the consumer could page the Receiving Display Unit to turn on the heat prior to arrival time at home.

5

The present invention also includes a method for monitoring electricity consumption by a residence or business, including the following steps:

(a) measuring current in main service power conductors, and converting the measurements to digital signals;

10 (b) encoding the digital signals and transmitting them over existing power lines in the residence or business using power line carrier technology;

(c) receiving the encoded digital signals from the power lines, decoding the encoded digital signals, and converting, preferably by performing mathematical operations, the decoded digital signals to power measurements, preferably in kilowatts, 15 kilowatt hours, or currency units;

(d) periodically receiving signals from a utility;

(e) storing the measurements and utility signal information in memory;

and

(f) displaying the information for viewing, preferably on a visual display.

20

Preferably, steps (a) and (b) are conducted in a Measuring Transmitting Unit of a programmable electricity consumption system, and steps (c) through (f) are conducted in a Receiving Display Unit of the system. In step (d), the Receiving Display Unit preferably further comprises an interface for receiving paging signals from a pager, and 25 the signals from the utility are received via the pager. Alternatively, the Receiving Display Unit is linked with a personal computer by a connection through a Receiving Display Unit interface, and the Receiving Display Unit receives data via the Internet on

the personal computer. The signals from the utility may be received via a land line telephone or a cellular telephone, or via power line technology connection.

The method preferably further includes the steps of:

- 5 (i) sounding an audio or visual alarm at a pre-set electricity consumption level; and/or
- (ii) load shedding at a pre-set electricity consumption level.

From the foregoing it can be realized that the described device of the present invention may be easily and conveniently utilized as a system which will continuously monitor and display electricity usage in a residence or business. While preferred embodiments of the invention have been described using specific terms, this description is for illustrative purposes only. It will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art that various modifications may be made without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention, and that such modifications are intended to be within the scope of the present invention.

10

15

BRIEF LIST OF REFERENCE NUMBERS
USED IN THE DRAWINGS

10	electricity monitoring system
11	Measuring Transmitting Unit (MTU)
12	Receiving Display Unit (RDU)
13	utility KWH meter
14	outside wall
15	main service power circuit
16	circuit breaker panel
17	main circuit breaker
18	current transformers
19	MTU power wires
20	neutral bus bar
21	individual circuit breakers
22	existing power wiring
23	power plug
24	120 V AC wall receptacle
25	display
26	burden resistors
27	amplifiers
28	MTU microcontroller
29	service size selector switch
30	MTU power supply
31	MTU power line carrier transmission interface controller (transmit)
32	RDU power supply
33	RDU power line carrier transmission interface controller (transmit and receive)
34	data decoder/encoder

35	RDU microcontroller
36	input and mode buttons
37	alarm
<u>38</u>	program and data RAM, PROM, EPROM, and EEPROM memory
40	alternate embodiment of electricity monitoring system
41	MTU
41A	MTU add-on unit
42	current sensing modules
43	main circuit breaker
44	circuit breaker panel box
45	main power lines
46	utility meter
47	utility supply
48	neutral bus bar
49	branch circuit breakers
50	RDU
51	wall receptacle
52	plug on RDU
53	display screen on RDU
<u>54</u>	mode buttons on RDU
55	main circuit breaker on-off switch
56	wire to neutral bus
57	incoming main power line cables
58	outgoing main power line cables
59	incoming lugs
<u>60</u>	outgoing lugs
61	voltage probes
62	MTU/utility meter alternate embodiment

63	utility meter base
64	PLTC connection
65	serial, USB, or firewire connection
66	Gateway
67	personal computer
68	Personal Digital Assistant
69	PLTC-to-computer Interface Converter
70	serial, USB, or firewire connector
71	microprocessor or smart chip
72	PLTC chip
73	opto-coupler
74	power plug on PLTC-to-computer Interface Converter
75	load shedding device
76	electrical appliance
77	transmission line
78	transformer
79	land line telephone lines
80	pager signal
81	Internet signal
82	wireless telephone signal
83	pager
84	cellular phone